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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,436	12/19/2001	Kelli E. Smith	1795/55180-A/JPW/ANX	5263
7590	11/18/2004		EXAMINER	
John P. White Cooper & Dunham, LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036			BASI, NIRMAL SINGH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1646	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/029,436

**Applicant(s)**

SMITH ET AL.

**Examiner**

Nirmal S. Basi

**Art Unit**

1646

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 145 and 146 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 145 and 146 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/19/01 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/19/01.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment filed 12/19/01 has been entered. Applicant has cancelled claims 1-144 and added new claims 145-146. New claims 145 and 146 drawn to recombinant nucleic acid comprising the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1 and contained in the plasmid hp15a.

2.. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

“BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES”, on page 16 should be changed to BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS, to describe the drawings. See MPEP 608.01(f).

Appropriate correction is required.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101 and 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 101:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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3. Claims 145-146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility.

A "specific utility" is a utility that is specific to the subject matter claimed, as opposed to a "general utility" that would be applicable to the broad class of the invention. A "substantial utility" is a utility that defines a "real world" use. Utilities that require or constitute carrying out further research to identify or reasonably confirm a "real world" context of use are not substantial utilities. A "well established utility" is a utility that is well known, immediately apparent, or implied by the specification's disclosure of the properties of a material, alone or taken with the knowledge of one skilled in the art. A "well established utility" must also be specific and substantial as well as credible.

Based on the record, there is not a "well established utility" for the claimed invention. Applicant has asserted utilities for the specifically claimed invention of claims 145-146. The claims are directed to recombinant nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid (SEQ ID NO:1), encoding the human hp15a receptor polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

The specification discloses: hp15a is a G protein coupled receptor and has differential pattern of expression in various cell types (Fig. 3 and table 1); hp15a may be used in drug screening assays or diagnostic assays; hp15a may be used to treat disease states. The specification discloses that the polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:1 encodes the G -protein coupled (hp15a) receptor SEQ ID NO:2.

The applicant has mentioned general functional activities, which may be applicable to known G-protein coupled receptors, but has not disclosed any specific activity associated with the specific hp15a receptor of instant invention. The specification states on page 2, first paragraph, that the orphan "hp15a receptor gene encodes a novel GPCR of unknown function". Further no ligands that bind to hp15a receptor are disclosed. No G-proteins that interact with claimed receptor are disclosed. The specification suggests that hp15a receptor of the present invention are members of the seven-transmembrane receptor family based solely on homology to known G-protein coupled receptors. In light of the specification the skilled artisan can speculate that the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 is a seven transmembrane protein belonging to the G-protein coupled receptor super family. However, apart from the disclosure of SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2, no other disclosure is provided within the instant specification of the structural and functional features possessed by the hp15a receptor protein, or how to specifically assay for such. Ligands that bind hp15a receptor protein are not disclosed. Further, no disease states directly related to hp15a receptor dysfunction are disclosed.

The utilities asserted by Applicant are not specific or substantial. Since no specific function of the hp15a receptor of instant invention is known, the hypothesized function is based entirely on conjecture from homologous polypeptides or polynucleotides. The asserted utilities are not specific to instant hp15a receptor, but rather are based on family attributes. Neither, the specification, nor the art of record disclose the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1, encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO:2, is useful to identify drugs that affect said protein and modulate its activity. Similarly,

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neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any instances where disorders can be affected by interfering with the activity of hp15a receptor polypeptide. Thus the corresponding asserted utilities are essentially methods of using hp15a receptor to identify disease states associated claimed hp15a receptor dysfunction and as targets for drug discovery. Therefore the asserted utilities are essentially methods of testing for or for potentially treating unspecified, undisclosed diseases or conditions, which does not define a "real world" context of use. Treating or testing for compounds that interact with hp15a receptor which may be implicated in an unspecified, undisclosed disease or condition would require or constitute carrying out further research to identify or reasonably confirm a "real world" context of use. Since neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed hp15a receptor, further experimentation is necessary to attribute a utility to the claimed polypeptides. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 535-36, 148 USPQ 689, 696 (1966) (noting that "Congress intended that no patent be granted on a chemical compound whose sole 'utility' consists of its potential role as an object of use-testing", and stated, in context of the utility requirement, that "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."). Accordingly, the instant specification provides insufficient guidance on "how to use" the recombinant nucleic acid of instant invention.

The rejection under 35 USC § 101 and 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph is based on the failure to disclose sufficient properties of the protein and/or polynucleotide to support an inference of utility. The hp15a receptor, encoded by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID

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NO:1, belongs to a family in which the members have divergent functions. Assignment to this family does not support an inference of utility because the members are not known to share a common utility. There are some protein families for which assignment of a new protein in that family would convey a specific, substantial and credible utility to that protein. For example, some families of enzymes such as proteases, ligases, telomerases, share activities due to the particular specific biochemical characteristics of the members of the protein family such as non-specific substrate requirements, that are reasonably imputed to isolated compositions of any member of the family.

The diversity of the biochemical function and the wide range of regulatory pathways involving GTP-binding proteins is known in the art (see below Mudroch et al, Review Article, and Watson et al, both references are in the IDS supplied by Applicant). Without some common biological activity for the family members, a new member would not have a specific, substantial, or credible utility when relying only on the fact that it has structural similarity to the other family members. The members of the family have different biological activities, which may be related to tissue distribution, but there is no evidence that the claimed compounds share any one of diverse number of activities. That is, no activity is known to be common to all members. Further, to argue that all the members can be used to identify disease states associated with hp15a receptor polypeptide dysfunction and as targets for drug discovery, is to argue a general, nonspecific utility that would apply to virtually every member of the family, contrary to the evidence. Further, any compound could be considered as a regulator or modulator of tissue in that any compound, if administered in the proper amount, will stimulate or

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inhibit tissue. For example, salt, ethanol, and water are all compounds which will kill cells if administered in a great enough amount, and which would stimulate cells from which these compounds had been withheld, therefore, they could be considered regulators or modulators of tissue. However, use of these compounds for the modulation of tissue would not be considered a specific and substantial utility unless there was some disclosure of, for example, a specific and particular combination of compound/composition and application of such in some particular environment of use.

Without knowing a biological significance of the human hp15a receptor, one of ordinary skill in the art would not know how to use the claimed invention in its currently available form in a credible "real world" manner based on the diversity of biological activities possessed by GTP-binding proteins. Contrast *Brenner*, 148 USPQ at 694 (despite similarity with adjacent homologue, there was insufficient likelihood that the steroid would have similar tumor-inhibiting characteristics), with *In re Folkers*, 145 USPQ 390, 393 (CCPA 1965) (some uses can be immediately inferred from a recital of certain properties) or *In re Brana*, 34 USPQ 1436, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (evidence of success in structurally similar compounds is relevant in determining whether one skilled in the art would believe an asserted utility; here, an implicit assertion of a tumor target was sufficiently specific to satisfy the threshold utility requirement).

Review of the references by Mudroch et al, and Watson et al highlighting the highly divergent nature of G-protein coupled receptors follows:

Mudroch et al discloses, the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors are highly divergent in their effects and include receptors for hormones, neurotransmitters,



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paracrine substances, inflammatory mediators, certain proteinases, taste and odorant molecules, and even photons and calcium ions (page 3032, introduction). Members of a sub-family of G-protein-coupled receptors are also highly divergent in their effects, as highlighted by Mudroch et al, in the discussion of cytokine G-protein-coupled receptors (see pages 3032-3039). The utility of GPCR cannot be implicated solely from homology to known G-protein coupled receptors because the art does not provide teaching stating that all members of a sub-family of G-protein coupled receptors must have the same effects, the same ligands and be involved in the same disease states, the art discloses evidence to the contrary. For example, Mudroch et al discloses even though CCR6 is a member of the chemokine G-protein coupled receptors family and IL-2 was shown to up-regulate CCR6 mRNA recent data contradict this finding, and as a consequence, the effect of IL-2 on CCR6 expression remains uncertain (page 3035, second column, first paragraph). Further, the unpredictability of determining the G-protein associated with specific G-protein coupled receptors is highlighted by Watson et al (page 5, third paragraph), who disclose, "Site directed mutagenesis, deletions and chimeric receptor studies have been used in an attempt to identify the region of the  $\beta 2$  adrenoceptor that couples with Gs. This work has highlighted a sequence of ~8 amino acids in the N-terminal and ~12 amino acids in the C-terminus of the third transmembrane loop as important determinants of this interaction. However, it appears that additional regions of the receptor also participate in the binding to the G-protein, most notably in the second intracellular loop, and that it is the overall 3-dimensional structure of the receptor on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane that is important for

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the interaction with G-protein. It has therefore not been possible to identify consensus amino acid sequences that confer G-protein specificity, and thus G-protein interactions cannot be predicted from the primary amino acid sequence", (page 5, third paragraph). Therefore the disclosure of Watson predicts, using the primary structure of the G-protein coupled receptor the skilled artisan cannot predict its associated G-protein. The GPCR of instant invention is considered by the examiner to be a member of the orphan receptor of G-protein coupled receptors i.e. seven transmembrane receptor with no known endogenous ligands. Watson et al devote a whole chapter to orphan G-protein coupled receptors and group them separately because even though the orphan receptors possess a certain degree of homology to G-protein coupled receptors with known function, the orphan receptors require further research before they can be classified into one of the groupings of known G-protein coupled receptors (Ref B, pages 223-230). Further, the hp15a may be related, through homology, to other receptors, but the art shows it requires more than the disclosed homology to assign a function to an orphan receptor, knowledge of the endogenous ligand for the receptor is required. The assumption that an orphan receptor be placed in a particular group is not always true as highlighted by the statement Watson, who states, "It was originally claimed that the human homologue of RDC1 codes for VIP receptor, but this is no longer thought to be correct" (page 228).

Since neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed nucleic acid encoding hp15a receptor, further experimentation is necessary to attribute a utility to the

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claimed nucleic acid and protein encoded. The instant application does not disclose the biological role of hp15a receptor or its significance. The utilities are not considered to be specific and substantial because the specification fails to disclose any particular function or biological significance for the hp15a receptor of the instant invention. The disclosed protein, whose cDNA has been isolated, is said to have a potential function based upon its amino acid sequence similarity to other known proteins. After further research, a specific and substantial credible utility might be found for the claimed isolated compositions. This further characterization, however, is part of the act of invention and until it has been undertaken, Applicants' claimed invention is incomplete.

The instant situation is directly analogous to that which was addressed in *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (1966), in which a novel compound which was structurally analogous to other compounds which were known to possess anti-tumor activity was alleged to be potentially useful as an anti-tumor agent in the absence of evidence supporting this utility. The court expressed the opinion that all chemical compounds are "useful" to the chemical arts when this term is given its broadest interpretation. However, the court held that this broad interpretation was not the intended definition of "useful" as it appears in 35 U.S.C. §101, which requires that an invention must have either an immediately apparent or fully disclosed "real world" utility.

The court held that:

The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility. . . . [u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field. . . . a patent is

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not a hunting license. . . .[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion.

Claims 145-146 are drawn to a nucleic acid encoding hp15a receptor. The hp15a receptor, as yet, has an undetermined function or biological significance. There is no evidence of record or any line of reasoning that would support a conclusion that the hp15a receptor of the instant application was, as of the filing date, useful for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of disease any disease. Until some actual and specific significance can be attributed to the hp15a receptor, or the gene encoding it, one of ordinary skill in the art would be required to perform additional experimentation in order to determine how to use the claimed invention. Thus, there was no immediately apparent or "real world" utility as of the filing date.

The DNA of the instant invention and the protein encoded thereby are compounds, which share some structural similarity to receptor proteins having GPCR domains based on sequence similarity. As disclosed by the specification, the family of proteins related to hp15a receptor may have diverse effects and bind a diverse number of ligands. The family of proteins having GPCR like domains has different levels of expression, and play roles in the pathogenesis of various diseases. Although the family of receptor proteins having GPCR like domains may share some common structural motifs, various members of the family may have different sites of action and different biological effects. In the absence of knowledge of the ligand for GPCR or the biological significance of this protein, there is no immediately evident patentable use. To employ a protein of the instant invention in any of the disclosed methods would clearly be using it as the object of further research. Such a use has been determined by the courts to be

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a utility, which, alone, does not support patentability. Since the instant specification does not disclose a credible "real world" use for GPCR, then the claimed invention as disclosed does not meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §101 as being useful.

4. Claims 145-146 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention. Neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed recombinant nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the human hp15a receptor polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

5. **Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. 102,**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical

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Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 145 and 146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sathe et al (US Patent 5,976,834). Sathe et al disclose a nucleic acid, which has 100% query match and 100% best local similarity to nucleotides 61-1251 of SEQ ID NO:1 of instant invention and has 100% query match and 100% best local similarity to SEQ ID NO:2 of instant invention. The polypeptide disclosed by Sathe (SEQ ID NO:2) is encoded by the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1, thereby meeting the limitations of claims 145 and 146.


No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nirmal S. Basi whose telephone number is 571-272-0868. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda G Brumback can be reached on 571-272-0961. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nirmal S. Basi  
Art5 Unit 1646  
November 15, 2004

  
**BRENDA BRUMBACK**  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

Matches 396; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1 MNSSDANFSCYHESVGLRYVAVSWGVAVTGTGCVNLTLLALAIQPKLRFRNLLIA 60  
Db 1 MNSSDANFSCYHESVGLRYVAVSWGVAVTGTGCVNLTLLALAIQPKLRFRNLLIA 60  
QY 61 NLTADLLYCTLLQPFSSVDYTLHLHWRGTATFCRVFGLLLFASNSVSLTLCIALGRYL 120  
Db 61 NLTADLLYCTLLQPFSSVDYTLHLHWRGTATFCRVFGLLLFASNSVSLTLCIALGRYL 120  
QY 121 LIAHPKLPFPQVFSAGKIVLAVSTWVGVSAPFAPLWPIYILVPVCTCSFDRIRGRPYTT 180  
Db 121 LIAHPKLPFPQVFSAGKIVLAVSTWVGVSAPFAPLWPIYILVPVCTCSFDRIRGRPYTT 180  
QY 181 ILMGIVFVLGSSVIGFYCLIHROVKRAQAALDQYKLRQASIHNSHVARTDEAMPGRFOE 240  
Db 181 ILMGIVFVLGSSVIGFYCLIHROVKRAQAALDQYKLRQASIHNSHVARTDEAMPGRFOE 240  
QY 241 LDSRLASGGPSEGISSEPVGAATTTQLEGDSSEVGQINSKRAQMAEKSPPEASAKAP 300  
Db 241 LDSRLASGGPSEGISSEPVGAATTTQLEGDSSEVGQINSKRAQMAEKSPPEASAKAP 300  
QY 301 IKGARRAPDSSESSEGVKTRMCFVFLCFALSYPFLLNILDARVQAPRVHMLAANLTW 360  
Db 301 IKGARRAPDSSESSEGVKTRMCFVFLCFALSYPFLLNILDARVQAPRVHMLAANLTW 360  
QY 361 LNCGINPVLVYAAAMNROFQAYGSILKRGPRSFRLH 396  
Db 361 LNCGINPVLVYAAAMNROFQAYGSILKRGPRSFRLH 396

RESULT 2  
US-07-626-618A-18  
; Sequence 18, Application US/07626618A  
; Patent No. 5422665  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: Van Tol, Hubert H.M.  
; APPLICANT: Civeilli, Olivier  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: A No. 5422665el Human Dopamine Receptor and Uses  
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 22  
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
; ADDRESSEE: Allegretti & Witcoff, Ltd.  
; STREET: 10 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3000  
; CITY: Chicago  
; STATE: Illinois  
; COUNTRY: USA  
; ZIP: 60606  
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
; MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk  
; OPERATING SYSTEM: IBM PC compatible  
; SOFTWARE: Patent In Release #1.0, Version #1.25  
; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/07/626,618A  
; FILING DATE: 7 DEC 1990  
; CLASSIFICATION: 435  
; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
; NAME: No. 5422665nan, Kevin E  
; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,303  
; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 90,1092  
; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
; TELEPHONE: 312-715-1000  
; TELEFAX: 312-715-1234  
; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:  
; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
; LENGTH: 443 amino acids  
; TYPE: amino acid  
; TOPOLOGY: linear  
; MOLECULE TYPE: protein  
; HYPOTHETICAL: NO  
US-07-626-618A-18

Query Match 14.4%; Score 293; DB 1; Length 443;  
Best Local Similarity 25.9%; Pred. No. 2.8e-18;  
Matches 115; Conservative 66; Mismatches 179; Indels 84; Gaps 16;  
QY 2 WNSDANFSCYHESVGLRYVAVSWGVAVTGTGCVNLTLLALAIQPKLRFRNLLIAN 61  
Db 22 FNGSDGKADRPH-----YHYATLLTLLIAVI-VFQNVLCVAVSRKALQTTNYLIVS 75  
QY 62 LTLADLLYCTLLQPFSSVDYTLHLHWRGTATFCRVFGLLLFASNSVSLTLCIALGRYL 119  
Db 76 LAVADLLVATLVMPWV--YLEVVGEMKFSRIHCDIFVTLDDMMCTASILNLCAISIDRY 133  
QY 120 LLAHPKLPFPQVFSAGKIVLAVSTWVGVSAPFAPLWPIYILVPVCTCSFDRIRGRPYT 179  
Db 134 TAVAMPMLYNTYSSSRRTVMIS--IWNVLSFT-----ISCPLLFGLNADONE 181  
QY 180 TILMGIVFVLGSSVIGFYCLIHROVKRAQAALDQYKLRQASIHNSHVARTDEAMPGRFOE 212  
Db 182 CIIANPAFYVSISSVIFVYFVFTVLLVYIKIVLRERRKRVNTRSSRAFRHLRAPLK 241  
QY 213 -----DQVKLRQASHSN-----HVARTDEAMPGRFOELD-SRLASGGPSEGISSEPV 260  
Db 242 GNCTHEDMKKLCITVIMKNSGSPFNRRVDAAR--RAQELMEMLSSTSPERTRYSTIP 299  
QY 261 AATTQLEGDSSEVG-----DQINSKRAQMAEKSPPEASAKAQPIKGA 304  
Db 300 PSHHQLTLPDPSSHGLHSTPSPAKPEKNGHAKHPKIAKIFEIQTMPNGKTITS-LKTM 358  
QY 305 RRAPDSSESSEGVKTRMCFVFLCFALSYPFLLNILDARVQAPRVHMLAANLTW--- 361  
Db 359 SRKLSQKREKATQMLAIVLGVFIIICWLPFFITHILNIHDC-NIPPVLYSAFTWLGIV 417  
QY 362 NCGINPVLVYAAAMNROFQAYGSIL 385  
Db 418 NSAVNPIIYTTFNIEBKAFLKIL 441

RESULT 3  
US-08-333-977-18  
; Sequence 18, Application US/08333977  
; Patent No. 5594108  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: Van Tol, Hubert H.M.  
; APPLICANT: Civeilli, Olivier  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: A No. 5594108el Human Dopamine Receptor and Uses  
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 22  
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
; ADDRESSEE: Allegretti & Witcoff, Ltd.  
; STREET: 10 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3000  
; CITY: Chicago  
; STATE: Illinois  
; COUNTRY: USA  
; ZIP: 60606  
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
; MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk  
; OPERATING SYSTEM: IBM PC compatible  
; SOFTWARE: Patent In Release #1.0, Version #1.25  
; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/333,977  
; FILING DATE: 03-NOV-1994  
; CLASSIFICATION: 530  
; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/626,618  
; FILING DATE: 7 DEC 1990  
; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
; NAME: No. 5594108nan, Kevin E  
; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,303  
; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 90,1092  
; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
; TELEPHONE: 312-715-1000  
; TELEFAX: 312-715-1234  
; TELEX: 810-221-8317



RESULT 1  
US-08-775-428-1  
; Sequence 1, Application US/08775428  
; Patent No. 5976834  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: Sathe, Ganesh  
; APPLICANT: Fuetterer, Wendy  
; APPLICANT: Bergsma, Derk  
; APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: CDNA CLONE HNFJD15 THAT ENCODES  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: A NOVEL HUMAN 7-TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR  
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2  
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
; ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation  
; STREET: 709 Swedeland Road  
; CITY: King of Prussia  
; STATE: PA  
; COUNTRY: USA  
; ZIP: 19406  
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
; OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
; SOFTWARE: FastSeq For Windows Version 2.0  
; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428  
; FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997  
; CLASSIFICATION:  
; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER:  
; FILING DATE:  
; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
; NAME: Han, William T  
; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344  
; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: ATG50042  
; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
; TELEPHONE: 610-270-5219  
; TELEFAX: 610-270-4050  
; TELEX:  
; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:  
; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
; LENGTH: 1498 base pairs  
; TYPE: nucleic acid  
; STRANDEDNESS: single  
; TOPOLOGY: linear  
; MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA  
US-08-775-428-1  
Query Match 100.0%; Score 1191; DB 2; Length 1498;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0;

Matches 1191; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 ATGTGAAACAGCTCTGACGCAACTTCTCTGCTACCATGAGTCTGTGGGCTATCT 60

76 ATGTGAAACAGCTCTGACGCAACTTCTCTGCTACCATGAGTCTGTGGGCTATCT 135

61 TATGTTGAGATTAGCTGGGGGCTGTGTGCTGTGACAGGCAAGCTGGGCAATGTCTC 120

136 TATGTTGAGATTAGCTGGGGGCTGTGTGCTGTGACAGGCAAGCTGGGCAATGTCTC 195

121 ACCTTACTGGCTTGGCCATCCAGCCCAAGCTCGTACCCGATTCACCTGCTCATAGCC 180

196 ACCTTACTGGCTTGGCCATCCAGCCCAAGCTCGTACCCGATTCACCTGCTCATAGCC 255

181 AACCTCACACTGGCTGATCTCTCTTACTGACGCTCTCTTACGCGCTTCTCTGGACAC 240

256 AACCTCACACTGGCTGATCTCTCTTACTGACGCTCTCTTACGCGCTTCTCTGGACAC 315

241 TACCTTCCACTGCTGGGCAAGCTGCTCTCTTACTGACGCTCTCTTACGCGCTTCTCTGG 300

316 TACCTTCCACTGCTGGGCAAGCTGCTCTCTTACTGACGCTCTCTTACGCGCTTCTCTGG 375

301 TTTGCTCCCAATCTGCTCTCATCTGACCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCT 360

376 TTTGCTCCCAATCTGCTCTCATCTGACCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCT 435

361 CTCATTGCCACCTTAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAG 420

436 CTCATTGCCACCTTAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAGCTTTTCCCAAG 495

421 CTGCTGAGCACTGGTGTGGGGCTGGCCAGCTTTGCTCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTG 480

496 CTGCTGAGCACTGGTGTGGGGCTGGCCAGCTTTGCTCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTG 555

481 CTGCTTACTGTTAGTCTGACCTGACCTTTGACCGCATTCGAGCGCGGCTTACACCACT 540

556 CTGCTTACTGTTAGTCTGACCTGACCTTTGACCGCATTCGAGCGCGGCTTACACCACT 615

541 ATCTCTCATGGGCTTACTTTTCTGCTGGGCTGACGAGTGTGGCATTTCTATTTCCTC 600

616 ATCTCTCATGGGCTTACTTTTCTGCTGGGCTGACGAGTGTGGCATTTCTATTTCCTC 675

601 ATCCACCGCAGCTTAACGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 660

676 ATCCACCGCAGCTTAACGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 735

661 AGCATCACTCCAAACCATGTGCGCCAGGCTGATGAGGCAATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 720

736 AGCATCACTCCAAACCATGTGCGCCAGGCTGATGAGGCAATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 795

721 CTGGAAGCAGGTTAGCATCAGAGGACCCAGTGGAGGATTTCTGAGGCGAGTCTGCTGCTG 780

796 CTGGAAGCAGGTTAGCATCAGAGGACCCAGTGGAGGATTTCTGAGGCGAGTCTGCTGCTG 855

781 GCTGCCACCAACAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 840

856 GCTGCCACCAACAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 915

841 AAGAGAGCTAAGCAGATGAGCAGAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAGCCCAAGCAGCA 900

916 AAGAGAGCTAAGCAGATGAGCAGAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAGCCCAAGCAGCA 975

901 ATTAAAGGAGCAGAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAG 960

976 ATTAAAGGAGCAGAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAGCCTTCCAGAGCATCTGCCAAAG 1035

961 TGTGTTGCTGTTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1020

1036 TGTGTTGCTGTTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1095

1021 CTGATGCCAGAGTCCAGGCTCCCGGGTGGTCCACATGCTTGTGTCGCAACCTCACTCTG 1080

1096 CTGATGCCAGAGTCCAGGCTCCCGGGTGGTCCACATGCTTGTGTCGCAACCTCACTCTG 1155

RESULT 2

US-09-364-425B-22  
 ; Sequence 22, Application US/09364425B  
 ; Patent No. 6683086  
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
 ; APPLICANT: Behan, Dominic P.  
 ; APPLICANT: Chalmers, Derek T.  
 ; APPLICANT: Liaw, Chen W.  
 ; APPLICANT: Lin, I-Lin  
 ; APPLICANT: Lowitz, Kevin P.  
 ; APPLICANT: Chen, Ruoping  
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: Endogenous, Constitutively Activated G Protein-Coupled Orphan Receptor  
 ; FILE REFERENCE: Aren0047  
 ; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/364,425B  
 ; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-12-18  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/094,879  
 ; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-07-31  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/106,300  
 ; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-10-30  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/110,906  
 ; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-12-04  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/121,851  
 ; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1999-02-26  
 ; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 60  
 ; SOFTWARE: Patent in version 3.1  
 ; SEQ ID NO 22  
 ; LENGTH: 1382  
 ; TYPE: DNA  
 ; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens  
 US-09-364-425B-22

Query Match 7.4%; Score 87.8; DB 4; Length 1382;  
 Best Local Similarity 53.7%; Pred. No. 7.3e-15;  
 Matches 182; Conservative 0; Mismatches 157; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 100 GGACCGTGGGCAATGTCTCACCTTACTGCGCTTGGCCATCCAGCCCAAGCTCCGTACC 159

Db 181 GTCTGCTGGGAAACCTGTGTCATCTGTGTACCTTTGTACAGGAAGTCTTACCTCTCACC 240

Qy 160 CGATTCAACTCTCTCATAGCCAACTCCTCAGCTGCTGATCTCTTACTGACGCTCCTT 219

Db 241 CTGAGCAACAAAGTTCGTCTTACGCTGACTCTGTCCAACTTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 300

Qy 220 CAGCCCTTCTCTGTGGACACCTTACCTCCACCTGCACTGGCGCACCGGTGCCACTTCTGC 279

Db 301 CTGCTTTTGTGTGTCAGAGCTCCATCCGAGGAATGGATCTTTGGTGTAGTGTGTGC 360

Qy 280 AGGATTTTGGCTCTCTCTTTTGGCTTCCATCTGCTCCTTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 339

Db 361 AACTTCTGCTCTCTCTTACCTGCTGATGAGCTTGTCCAGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 420

Qy 340 ATGCACTGGGACGCTTACCTCTCTTCCACCTTCCATGCTTCTTCCCAAGTTTTCAGT 399

Db 421 ATTGCCATCGACCGCTTACTATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 480

Qy 400 GCAAGGGATGAGTGTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 438

Db 481 GGAACCGGCTGTGATGGCACTTGTCTTACATCTGCTT 519

RESULT 3

US-08-748-485-2  
 ; Sequence 2, Application US/08748485

RESULT 1  
US-08-775-428-2  
; Sequence 2, Application US/08775428  
; Patent No. 5976834  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: Sathe, Ganesh  
; APPLICANT: Fuetterer, Wendy  
; APPLICANT: Bergsma, Derk  
; APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: CDNA CLONE HNFJD15 THAT ENCODES  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: A NOVEL HUMAN 7-TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR  
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2  
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
; ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation  
; STREET: 709 Swedeland Road  
; CITY: King of Prussia  
; STATE: PA  
; COUNTRY: USA  
; ZIP: 19406  
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
; OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
; SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0  
; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428  
; FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997  
; CLASSIFICATION:  
; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER:  
; FILING DATE:  
; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
; NAME: Han, William T  
; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344  
; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: ATGS0042  
; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
; TELEPHONE: 610-270-5219  
; TELEFAX: 610-270-4060  
; TELEX:  
; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:  
; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
; LENGTH: 396 amino acids  
; TYPE: amino acid  
; STRANDEDNESS: single  
; TOPOLOGY: linear  
; MOLECULE TYPE: protein  
US-08-775-428-2

Query Match 100.0%; Score 2041; DB 2; Length 396;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e-176;

RESULT 1  
US-08-775-428-1  
; Sequence 1, Application US/08775428  
; Patent No. 5976834  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: Sathé, Ganesh  
; APPLICANT: Fuetterer, Wendy  
; APPLICANT: Bergsma, Derk  
; APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: CDNA CLONE HNFJD15 THAT ENCODES  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: A NOVEL HUMAN 7-TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR  
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2  
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
; ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation  
; STREET: 709 Swedeland Road  
; CITY: King of Prussia  
; STATE: PA  
; COUNTRY: USA  
; ZIP: 19406  
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
; OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
; SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0  
; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428  
; FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997  
; CLASSIFICATION:  
; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
; APPLICATION NUMBER:  
; FILING DATE:  
; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
; NAME: Han, William T  
; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344  
; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: ATG50042  
; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
; TELEPHONE: 610-270-5219  
; TELEFAX: 610-270-4060  
; TELEX:  
; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:  
; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
; LENGTH: 1498 base pairs  
; TYPE: nucleic acid  
; STRANDEDNESS: single  
; TOPOLOGY: linear  
; MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA  
US-08-775-428-1  
Query Match 95.8%; Score 1256.4; DB 2; Length 1498;  
Best Local Similarity 99.9%; Pred. No. 0;

Matches 1257; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
2Y	49	TTAGCCTCTATCATGTGGAAGAGCTCTGACGCCAACTTCTCTGCTACCATGAGTCTGTG	108
2b	64	TCAGCCTCTATCATGTGGAAGAGCTCTGACGCCAACTTCTCTGCTACCATGAGTCTGTG	123
2Y	109	CTGGCTATCTGATGATGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGTCTGAG	168
2b	124	CTGGCTATCTGATGATGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGTCTGAGTCTGAG	183
2Y	169	GGCAATGTGCTCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	228
2b	184	GGCAATGTGCTCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	243
2Y	229	CTGCTCATGAGCACTCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	288
2b	244	CTGCTCATGAGCACTCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	303
2Y	289	TCTGTGACACTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	348
2b	304	TCTGTGACACTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	363
2Y	349	GGGTCT	408
2b	364	GGGTCT	423
2Y	409	GGAGCTACCT	468
2b	424	GGAGCTACCT	483
2Y	469	ATAGTCTGGCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	528
2b	484	ATAGTCTGGCACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	543
2Y	529	CTATTTATCT	588
2b	544	CTATTTATCT	603
2Y	589	CTTTACACCATCT	648
2b	604	CTTTACACCATCT	663
2Y	649	TTCTATTGCT	708
2b	664	TTCTATTGCT	723
2Y	709	TTGGACAGGAG	768
2b	724	TTGGACAGGAG	783
2Y	769	CGTTTCCAGGAG	828
2b	784	CGTTTCCAGGAG	843
2Y	829	GAGCAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	888
2b	844	GAGCAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	903
2Y	889	CAGATCAACAGCAG	948
2b	904	CAGATCAACAGCAG	963
2Y	949	AAAGCCAGCCAAATTAAGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG	1008
2b	964	AAAGCCAGCCAAATTAAGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG	1023
2Y	1009	GTGACTCGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG	1068
2b	1024	GTGACTCGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG	1083
2Y	1069	CTGCTCAACATCTGATGAG	1128
2b	1084	CTGCTCAACATCTGATGAG	1143

RESULT 2

US-09-364-425B-22

; Sequence 22, Application US/09364425B

; Patent No. 6653086

; GENERAL INFORMATION:

; APPLICANT: Behan, Dominic P.

; APPLICANT: Chalmers, Derek T.

; APPLICANT: Liaw, Chen W.

; APPLICANT: Lin, I-Lin

; APPLICANT: Lowitz, Kevin P.

; APPLICANT: Chen, Ruoping

; TITLE OF INVENTION: Endogenous, Constitutively Activated G Protein-Coupled Orphan Rec

; FILE REFERENCE: Aren0047

; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/364,425B

; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-12-18

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-07-31

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/094,879

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-10-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/106,300

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-10-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/110,906

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-12-04

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/121,851

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1999-02-26

; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 60

; SOFTWARE: PatentIn version 3.1

; SEQ ID NO 22

; LENGTH: 1382

; TYPE: DNA

; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

US-09-364-425B-22

Query Match 6.7%; Score 87.8; DB 4; Length 1382;

Best Local Similarity 53.7%; Pred. No. 1.2e-15;

Matches 182; Conservative 0; Mismatches 157; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	160	GGCACCTGGGCAATGTCTCACCTTACTGGCTTGGCCATCCAGCCCAAGCTCCGTACC	219
DB	181	GTCTGCTGGGAAACCTGGTCTATGGTGGTCACTTGTACAAGAGTCTCTACCTCTCACC	240
QY	220	CGATTCAACCTGCTCATAGCCACCTCACACTGGCTGATCTCTCTACTGACGCTCCTT	279
DB	241	CTCAGCAACAAGTTCTGTTTTCAGCCTGACTCTGTCCAACTTCTCTGCTGCTGTTGGT	300
QY	280	CAGCCCTTCTCTGTGGACACTTACCTCCACTGCTGCGCAGCCGTCGCCACCTTCTGC	339
DB	301	CTGCTCTTTTGTGTGAGAGCTCCATCCGCGAGGAATGGATCTTTGTGTAGTGGTGC	360
QY	340	AGGCTATTGGGCTCTCTCTTTTGGCTTCCATCTGTCTCCATCTGACCTCTGCTC	399
DB	361	AACCTCTCTGCT	420
QY	400	ATCCACTGGGAGCTACCT	459
DB	421	ATTGCCATGACCGCTACTATGCTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT	480
QY	460	GCCAAAGGGATAGTGTGGCACTGGTGAGCACTGGGTT	498
DB	481	GGGAACCGGCTGTGATGGCACTTGTCTACATCTGGCTT	519